

Approved For Release 2000/08/27 : C

HELP REDS THAW, FULBRIGHT URGES

Gain for West Foreseen in
Khrushchev 'Moderation'

Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, April 29—Senator J. F. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, said tonight that Western statesmen should seek in every way to encourage the Soviet Union to persevere in the "more moderate" course that has distinguished Premier Khrushchev's regime from Stalin's.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave the first of three William L. Clayton lectures before the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tuft University. He said the Soviet Union after Stalin underwent a psychological revolution in which policy was adjusted to the realities of the postwar world.

Although Premier Khrushchev adhered to Stalin's goals, he pursued them by more sophisticated means, Senator Fulbright said. Thus he has sought to weaken the Western alliance by "cautious military pressure, summit diplomacy and detente, foreign aid and peaceful coexistence."

Goals Short of Domination

Mr. Fulbright said Premier Khrushchev had shown himself willing to settle, as a short-term policy, for as much influence as possible over the nationalist revolutions of Asia, Africa and Latin America, where Stalin sought "total domination over adjacent territories."

While Premier Khrushchev has revived the Communist universalism of Lenin, the Senator continued, he has resorted to methods that are flexible and unorthodox in Marxist terms. Mr. Fulbright said that by economic and technical assistance and cultural exchange programs, Premier Khrushchev had tried to persuade non-Communist countries "that it is safe and profitable to do business with the Soviet Union."

The West should encourage the Soviet Union in this course, Mr. Fulbright argued, because "means have a way in human affairs of consuming their ends," and Premier Khrushchev's means are infinitely less dangerous than Stalin's.

Senator Fulbright suggested three ways to discourage more adventures like that in Cuba last fall and to encourage moderation:

First, the West should maintain such military strength as to make departures from moderation unacceptably risky.

Second, the Western allies should make clear that the issue between them and Moscow is not Communism but the Soviet Union but Communist imperialism.

Third, the Western nations

must so strengthen their own internal fabric "as to make them impregnable to external ideological assault" and "magnetic examples of social justice and material well-being for the entire world."

Senator Fulbright recognized the possibility that an increase in Western strength and unity might have "the opposite of a moderating effect" and lead irresponsible leaders into "some desperate gamble to reverse the tide." But he believed that "the predisposition for caution" of Soviet leaders in an atomic age would militate against such gambles.

Russians' Support Sought

To enlist, Soviet public opinion against dangerous policies, Senator Fulbright proposed that every effort be made "to convey accurate information to the Russians about Western life, about the aims of Western policy, and about the heavy price that the cold war exacts from both their people and ours."

It is clear, Senator Fulbright said, that "powerful forces for change are at work in the Soviet Union," and that Soviet society and its economy are becoming too complex to be com-

pletely controlled by a centralized dictatorship.

This trend, together with the West's growing strength, might provoke Soviet leaders into an act of desperation, Mr. Fulbright warned. Therefore, he

argued strongly against those who would proclaim the aim of western policy to be "total victory." Total victory by nuclear war, he said, would mutilate or utterly destroy our own civilization.

STATINTL